

POETRY.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

BY JAMES MONTGOMERY.

There are, gloomy ocean, a brotherless clan
Who traverse thy banishing waves!
The poor disinherited, outcast of man,
Whom avarice coils into slaves!
From the homes of their kindred, their forefathers' graves,
Love, friendship and conjugal bliss,
They are dragged on the hoary abyss,
The shark hears their shrieks, and ascending to day,
Demands of the spoiler his share of the prey!
Then Joy to the tempest that whirls them beneath,
And makes their destruction its sport;
But woe to the winds that propitiously breathe,
And waft them in safety to port;
Where the vultures and vamps of mammon resort;
Where Europe exultingly drains
The life blood from Africa's veins;
Where the image of God is accounted as base,
And the image of Caesar set up in its place.
The hour is approaching--a terrible hour!
And vengeance is bending her bow;
Already the clouds of the hurricane lower,
And the rock-rending whirlwinds blow,
Back rolls the huge ocean--hell opens below,
The floods return headlong--they sweep
The slave-cultured lands to the deep:
In a moment entombed in the horrible void,
By their Maker himself, in his anger destroyed.
Shall this be the fate of the cane-planted isles,
More lovely than clouds in the west,
When the sun o'er the ocean descending in smiles,
Sinks softly and sweetly to rest?
No! Father of mercy, befriend the oppressed--
At the voice of thy gospel of peace
May the sorrows of Africa cease:
And the slave and his master devoutly unite
To walk in thy freedom, and dwell in thy light.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following, in the form of a large placard with a conspicuous engraving of the spider, his web, and his victims, was posted at the corners of the streets in Cork.
—*American Temperance Recorder.*

CHEAP WHISKEY!

At the Sign of the Spider and the Fly.
The Advertiser takes this opportunity of informing his friends and a discerning public, that he continues the trade of making drunkards, paupers, thieves and beggars, on the most reasonable terms, and at the shortest notice. And he may be found at all hours in his shop, whether by night or by day, (Sunday not excepted.)

The advertiser is certain that no man sells more active poison, or breaks more hearts, or beggars more families, than he does. In order to do business in a genteel way, he has taken his new license from the custom house, so that he has now full power to wound, maim, beggar, and kill, just as many as the public good requires. He is particularly anxious to see the Cork tradesmen on a Saturday evening, after they receive their wages; and he begs to assure these poor fellows, that they shall have a warm reception, and a hearty welcome in his house, as long as their money lasts. The advertiser being particularly anxious to keep a snug, cheerful house, he requests that no tradesman's wife will darken his doors, by coming inside them to look for her husband. Her appearance might alarm conscience, which it is the advertiser's interest to keep sound asleep.

N. B.—Satisfactory references can be given to the poor house, the lunatic asylum, the hospitals, the county and the city jail, the convict hulks at Cove, or to the gallows!

Application.—There are in the city and suburbs of Cork, Six Hundred public houses, and it is not too much to say, that these houses draw from the community, the enormous sum of One Hundred Thousand Pounds a year!—and from whose pockets is this annual income drained?—Chiefly from those of the working classes. If you doubt this, ask the tradesman's wife, or his starving children the cause of their distress; or enter our jails, and ask the debtor, or the criminal, the cause of his disgrace or punishment, and in nine cases out of ten, he will point to the public house and to strong drink, as the bitter source of his sorrow.

And shall we see these dens of iniquity, year after year preying on the substance, the comforts, the character, the bodies and the souls of our fellow creatures, without making an effort to prevent it? Oh for bid it, mercy and truth! Rather let us make the effort (whatever sacrifice it may cost us), to free our fellow countrymen, and our fellow citizens, from this degrading bondage!

Reader! whatever may be your rank or station, you can help this effort if you will. We do not ask you for your time or money,—we ask you only for your example and your influence. We merely ask you to banish from your table, all intoxicating drinks, one drop of which is not necessary for any man, except in the way of Medicine. Make the trial, and you will find this to be true.

If the respectable portion of society, and those who are now moderate drinkers, would act on this principle, both for their own and for their neighbor's good, distilleries and whiskey shops would soon be turned into places of usefulness, and the fruits of the earth would then be used for man's support, and not for his destruction.

Let all householders (and especially those in the middle class) fully calculate how much they pay during the year for whiskey, and other intoxicating drinks, and they will be astonished at the sum to which this self imposed taxation amounts!

May the mercy of God forward the efforts which are now made to circulate the blessings of temperance throughout our land, and incline the hearts of all ranks and classes, boldly to come forward at this crisis, and to act on the safe and salutary principle, which this paper humbly commends to their notice, and to their adoption!

QUESTION.

Will slaves when emancipated turn round and cut their masters' throats?

ANSWER. Not till the course of nature turns backward. It will be recollected that Mr Arthur Thome of Kentucky lately emancipated his 14 slaves. Who expects to hear that he and his family have been murdered in their beds for this act of humanity? Who apprehends that Mr Thome will ever want friends, in the lifetime of those whom he has changed from property into people? Hear what his son, Mr James A. Thome, of Oberlin Institute, says of this matter:

"A letter from home gives the following account of the scene: 'On New Year's Day, father went to Reuben, one of his colored men, and said, 'Reuben, are you going to work to-day?' Reuben replied, 'It's just as you please, master.' 'No, it's just as you please, Reuben, for you are free, and in a day or two when the court sits I am going to get free papers for all of you. Then if you wish to remain in my service, I will pay you wages.' Reuben went to communicate the glad news to the rest, and it ran around the little circle like fire. They were all full of joy!—After this moment of ecstasy what was the first impulse that seized their breasts?—Was it revenge? Did they cry Blood, and spring at the necks of their master and his family? Hear one of them saying, 'O, I wish Master Jimmy (myself) one of their former oppressors) was here to be wid us when we go up to de Court House, to get our free papers, singing.

'Hail Columbia, happy land.'

Hah! this is the voice of nature—the voice of God—out of the deep places of the human heart."

Mr Birney, speaking of Mr Thome, says, that "for a long time, he had been a professor of religion—but had not—till the doctrines of abolition were embraced by his son on the discussion of the subject at Lane Seminary, where he was pursuing his studies—given to the subject more attention, than was usual among slaveholding professors at the time. At first he thought his son was deranged—and that his intended trip to New-York was evidence of it. He sought him (as we have heard) on the steamboat, which was to convey him up the Ohio river, that he might interpose his parental authority to stop him from going. Something however, prevented his seeing his son before his departure, and there was no detention. The truth bore on the mind of Mr T. till it produced its proper fruit—and he now says, that he is confident no other doctrine but that of the six of slaveholding connected with an immediate breaking off from it, will influence the slaveholder to do justice.

ANECDOTE.

Sir James Thornhill was the person who painted the inside of the cupola of St Paul's London. After having finished one of the compartments, he stepped back gradually to see how it would look at a distance. He recoiled so far (still keeping his eye intently on the painting) that he was gone almost to the very edge of the scaffold without perceiving it. Had he continued to retreat half a minute more would have completed his destruction, and he must have fallen to the pavement underneath. A person present, who saw the danger the great artist was in, had the happy presence of mind suddenly to snatch up one of the brushes and spoil the painting by rubbing it over. Sir James, transported with rage, sprung forward to save the remainder of the piece. But his rage soon turned into thanks, when the person told him, "Sir, by spoiling the painting, I have saved the life of the painter. You were advancing to the extremity of the scaffold, without knowing it. Had I called out to you to apprise you of your danger, you would naturally have turned to look behind you; and the surprise of finding yourself in such a dreadful situation would have made you fall indeed. I had therefore no other method of retrieving you but by acting as I did." Similar, if I may so speak, is the method of God's dealings with his people. We are all naturally fond of our own performances. We admire them to our own ruin, unless the Holy Spirit retrieves us from our folly.—This he does by showing us the insufficiency of our works to justify us before God, and that "by the deeds of the law no flesh living can be justified."—*New-York Christian Intelligencer.*

DOMESTIC HAPPINESS.

In the ordinary course of the world, in that intercourse of flattery and falsehood where every one deceives and is deceived; where all appear under a borrowed form, profess friendship they do not feel, and bestow praises only to be praised in return, men bow the lowest to those they despise most. But he who lives retired from this scene of delusion, expects no compliments from others, and bestows them only where they are deserved. All the insidious grimaces of public life are nothing compared with the inspiring smiles of friendship, which smooth the rugged road, and soften all our toils.

Of what value are all the babblings and vain boasts of society, to that domestic felicity which we experience in the company of an amiable woman, whose charms awaken the dormant faculties of the soul, and fill the mind with huer energies, whose smiles prompt our enterprises, and whose assistance ensures success; who inspires us with congenial greatness and sublimity; who, with judicious penetration, weighs and examines our thoughts, our actions, our whole character; who observes all our foibles, warns us with sincerity and affection; who, by a tender communication of her thoughts and observations, conveys new instruction to our minds; and by pouring the warm and gen-

erous feelings of her heart into our bosoms, animates us incessantly to the exercise of every virtue, and completes the polished perfection of our character, by the soft allurements of love and the delightful concord of her sentiments. In such an intercourse, all that is virtuous and noble in human nature is preserved within the breast, and every evil propensity dies away.—*Zimmerman.*

GILBERT WEST AND LORD LITTLETON.

Perhaps few events tend more powerfully to impress the mind as to the overwhelming power of the evidence attending true Christianity, than the fact that many who have sat down to read the sacred volume with the view of opposing it, have been compelled by the force of conviction, cordially to embrace its truths.—From many instances of this kind the following is selected as related by the Rev. T. T. Biddulph. The effect which was wrought on the mind of the celebrated Gilbert West by that particular evidence of our Lord's resurrection, which was afforded to his Apostles, was very remarkable. He and his friend, Lord Littleton, both men of acknowledged talents, had imbibed the principles of infidelity from a superficial view of the scriptures. Fully persuaded that the Bible was an imposture, they were determined to expose the cheat. Mr West chose the resurrection of Christ, and Lord Littleton the conversion of Paul for the subject of hostile criticism. Both sat down to their respective tasks full of prejudice, and a contempt for Christianity. The result of their separate attempts was truly extraordinary. They were both converted by their efforts to overthrow the truth of Christianity. They came together, not as they expected, to exult over an imposture, exposed to ridicule, but to lament over their own folly, and to felicitate each other on their joint conviction that the Bible was the word of God. Their able inquiries have furnished two of the most valuable treatises in favor of revelation, one entitled, "Observations on the conversion of St. Paul," and the other, "Observations on the resurrection of Christ."—*Chr. Int.*

TRIAL OF REUBEN CRANDALL.

The Circuit Court at Washington was occupied on Friday and Saturday last with the trial of Dr Reuben Crandall, charged with circulating incendiary pamphlets tending to excite the slaves to insurrection. Some difficulty was found in empanelling the jury, many persons being excused or set aside, as having expressed a decided opinion as to the guilt of the accused. Nearly the whole of Friday was consumed in legal arguments touching the admissibility of evidence.—On Saturday the district attorney produced and read a paper, stating what he expected to prove, and this again led to a protracted discussion. The principal point was whether publication in the District was shown by proof that the prisoner had in his possession when arrested, several numbers of the Anti-Slavery Reporter, with the words "read and circulate this" written on the title page by the prisoner, as supposed. The court decided that the fact of possession was sufficient to throw the burden of proof, as to non publication, upon him.

It appeared that Dr Crandall opened an office in Georgetown, for the purpose, as he said, of giving lectures on botany; that the pamphlet in question was taken up in his office by a Dr King, in the presence of another person, and that Dr King asked leave to borrow it, which Dr Crandall granted. It was proved, however, that he subsequently declared his unwillingness to circulate the pamphlets on account of the excitement. It was in proof also, that he had admitted having received a number of similar pamphlets from New-York, all of which, with the exception of some ten or twelve, were in his possession when arrested. The inference was that he had circulated those ten or twelve.

The prisoner is represented as a young man of respectable appearance, and of firm though quiet demeanor. His health appears to have been affected by his incarceration of eight months. He is said to be very fond of the study of botany, and of considerable proficiency in medical science. An acquittal was expected; and we must say that if no other or stronger evidence is to be brought against him than has yet been adduced, he ought to have his action, and heavy damages, against somebody or other, for his false imprisonment.—*Commercial.*

REMARK.—We have been acquainted with the particulars of this case from the beginning, but have avoided all attempts to awaken public sympathy for Mr Crandall, lest the spirit that raged against him under the "exclusive jurisdiction," should prove even more atrocious than his actual sufferings. He has lain in the common jail, under the most aggravated treatment, since last August. For ourselves we have no hesitation in expressing our belief that his case is one of the most oppressive and unjust that ever occurred in this country. In addition to his remedy at law, for the personal injury, we hope some one at least, of our representatives in Congress will have regard enough for our national character, to move an inquiry respecting the case, that people of the United States may know what is done in a District, which is constitutionally under their exclusive jurisdiction, "in all cases whatsoever."—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

A fighting correspondent of the Charleston Courier, says in a letter dated Picolata, Florida, March 26,—"I have had the awful pleasure of shooting one Indian, after an engagement of twenty five minutes. The awful pleasure of meeting his victim at the bar of God, and receiving the retributions of heaven, is yet to be experienced by this murderer."—*Liberator.*

Comparison of speed.—A French scientific journal states that the ordinary rate is, per second:

Of a man walking	4 ft.
Of a good horse in harness	12
Of a rein-deer in a sledge, on the ice	26
Of an English race horse	43
Of a hare	88
Of a good sailing ship	19
Of the wind	82
Of sound	1,033
Of a twenty-four lb. cannon ball	1,300
Of the air, which, so divided, returns into space	1,300

The National Intelligencer, says—The house has not yet acted upon the senate's proposition to adjourn on the 23d of May. Any thinking reader will be able to determine what probability there is of an adjournment at that day, when he is informed that, besides the business yet before committees, there are no fewer than seven hundred bills depending between the two houses of congress, some of them of momentous importance and great urgency.

The Corn Planter.—A machine of this name, for which a patent has been obtained by Henry Blair, a free man of color, of an adjoining county of Maryland, is now exhibiting in the Capitol. It is a very simple and ingenious machine, which, as moved by a horse, opens the furrow, drops (at proper intervals, and in an exact and suitable quantity) the corn, covers it and levels the earth so as, in fact to plant the corn as rapidly as a horse can draw a plough over the ground. The inventor thinks it will save the labor of eight men. We understand he is about to modify the machine, so as to adapt it to the planting of cotton. If it will accomplish (as we incline to believe it will) all which he supposes it will prove to be an invention of great utility.—*National Intelligencer.*

"There has been coined already upwards of six millions of dollars of the new gold coins. The whole of the Neapolitan and French indemnification money has been ordered home in gold. This will give five millions more to be coined and circulated this year. Besides adding this sum to the gold circulation of the country, it is much the most beneficial mode for the claimants, of withdrawing the money from abroad."—*Washington Globe.*

Removal of all Restrictions from the Missionary Press in Greece.—Letters just received from Rev. Drs. Robertson and King; Missionaries in Greece, say—"We have permission from the minister of the interior to distribute our publications freely throughout the realm, and a circular has been forwarded to all the Monarchs, forbidding them to put any hindrance in our way."—*Id.*

Indian Eloquence. At the time the French possessed the Canadas, they applied to one of the powerful chiefs to cede to them a portion of his land. He declined the proposal in the following lofty and sententious manner:—"On this soil we were born: here our fathers are buried.—Can we say to the bones of our fathers, arise and go with us to another land?"

Encouragement to Mothers. "The celebrated John Randolph once said he should have been a French Atheist, had it not been for the recollections of his mother's love in teaching him the Lord's Prayer."

A resident of Nova Scotia writes to us that one half of the townships in the province have no Sabbath schools, and that there is a great deficiency of suitable books. In the island of Cape Breton, containing a population of 30,000, there is not one well organized school, and there are believed to be thousands of children and youth, who have no correct idea of the Christian religion.—*S. S. Journal.*

BURNING OF A THEATRE.—One hundred and twenty-six lives lost.—A dreadful catastrophe occurred at Lahaman's theatre booth, in St. Petersburg, on Sunday, the 14th February. A beam took fire from a lamp during the performance, when the building was soon enveloped in flames.—The greater part of the audience in the boxes effected their escape without injury, but those in the pit crowded into a narrow passage, which was soon blocked up, when the roof fell, and covered them with fire brands; of above four hundred persons who were in the booth, one hundred and twenty-one males and five females perished and about ten more were severely injured. The Emperor himself assisted at the fire.

Mission at Hayti.—The Young Men's Methodist Foreign Missionary Society of New-England, contemplate the establishment of a mission, on some part of the island of Hayti. The Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society has three missionaries on the island, viz. Rev. Messrs. Tindell and Manzie, and Rev. St. Denis Bauduy, a native preacher, educated in England, and stationed at Port au Prince. These are the only missionaries stationed on the island, except a Baptist missionary at Port au Prince.

The Young Men's Society above mentioned, is desirous of obtaining knowledge of some suitable young man, who will go to Hayti, as a missionary. Communications may be addressed to Mr. Wm. C. Brown, Corresponding Secretary.—*Zion's Her.*

The Albany Evening Journal of Tuesday says the steamboat Constitution left that day for New-York with one hundred passengers and six towboats, belonging to the Eckford, Swiftsure and Albany transportation lines, the freight of which amounted to twenty-four hundred tons.

Mission to Rio do Janeiro.—The Rev. Justin Spaulding, with his wife and child and a domestic, sailed from the port of New-York, on Wednesday the 23d ultimo, as a missionary to Rio de Janeiro, where it is hoped he may arrive in safety, and be rendered a blessing to the souls of the people. It will be recollected that while brother Pitts, who is now at Buenos Ayres, was at Rio, he succeeded in forming a small society of a few pious people whom he found there and who are anxiously waiting the arrival of a missionary from our Society. We commend this mission to the prayers of the Church.—*Advocate and Journal.*

New Theological Seminary.—A bill is before the Legislature to incorporate the "New-York Theological Seminary," to be located in this city. Upwards of \$60,000 have been subscribed for the endowment and support of this institution.—Rev. Dr. M'Anley and twenty-seven other persons, all of them members of the Presbyterian denomination, are mentioned as the present directors. The Institution is designed principally, though not exclusively, for young men of New-York and Brooklyn, and the vicinity.—*N. Y. Ofs.*

Another reformed Priest.—Mr Bourke, lately a Dean in the Roman church, is now preaching the Protestant faith. That gentleman quarrelled sometime back with M'Hale, whose conduct he disapproved. From the conversation of this gentleman, it will appear that those reformed priests asserted that there were many of the Roman clergy who were waiting fit opportunities of quitting their church.—*Clonmel Herald.*

Massachusetts Legislature.—The Legislature closed its long and laborious session of 103 days, on Saturday evening. It has passed 228 laws and resolves of a private and public nature, during this session. The bill taking away the charters of the State Bank in this city, and the People's Bank in Roxbury, passed by a considerable majority. These Banks are required to close up their concerns on the 1st of April, 1837.—*Ch. Watchman.*

It appears from a statistical table, published in the Pioneer, that there are in Illinois 240 Baptist churches; 163 ministers; baptized during the past year 338; total number of communicants, 6741.—The first Association was formed in 1807.—*Id.*

New Custom Houses.—Bills have passed the United States House of Representatives, appropriating \$300,000 for the erection of a new Custom-House in Boston. The cost of the House in New-York, exclusive of land, is estimated at \$750,000.—*Id.*

Bank Robbery.—The Merchants' Bank, Providence, was entered between Saturday night and Monday morning last, and robbed of money to the amount of \$148,945. The Bank has offered a reward of \$10,000 for the recovery of the money. The robbery was effected by means of false keys, and was not discovered until the opening of the Bank on Monday morning.—*Id.*

From a correspondent, we learn that sixteen have recently been added by baptism to the Baptist church at Stafford, Conn.—*Id.*

Lane Seminary.—Professor Stow will leave Cincinnati for Europe, about the first of May. His main object is to select a library for Lane Seminary. That institution now has 2100 volumes. It is his purpose to increase it to an equality with the best libraries in the United States.—*Id.*

A Church Sold.—We understand that the 2d Presbyterian Church of Southwark, in Philadelphia has been sold to the Roman Catholics, and the congregation turned into the street.—*Presbyterian.*

Better than a Gold Mine.—The Exchange in New-Orleans will be built of granite, obtained at the quarries in Quincy near Boston. Beyond all mines of silver and gold is the Quincy quarry.—*Christian Watchman.*

An association of gentlemen in Pennsylvania are making arrangements for manufacturing sugar from the beet. They have sent a gentleman to France to obtain information in relation to the process of manufacturing now pursued with great success there.

According to a table lately compiled from the returns of the twelve district Synods of the Evangelical Lutheran church, that denomination comprises 267 ministers, 735 congregations, and 62,266 communicants.

THE PRINTER.—An Extract.

Perhaps it may not be amiss to remember the Printer in my discourse. He is in a very disagreeable situation. He trusts every body—he knows not whom, his money is scattered every where, he hardly knows where to look for it. His paper, his ink, his press, his type, his journeyman's labor, his living, &c., must be punctually paid for. You Mr.—and Mr.—and Mr.—and a thousand others that I could name, have taken his paper, and your wives and your children, and your neighbors have been amused and informed, and I hope improved by it: if you miss one paper, you think very hard of the printer or post for it—you had rather go without your best meal than to be deprived of your newspaper.—Have you ever complied with the terms of your subscription? Have you taken as much pains to furnish the printer with his money, as he has to furnish you with the paper? Have you contributed your mite

to repay him for his ink, his type, his press, his hand work and head work—If you have not, go pay him off, and sin no more!

A fact is stated in the Louisville Advertiser, which strongly illustrates the growing necessity for making use of the rail roads for the transportation of the mails. The mail for St. Louis and New-Orleans, despatched from Louisville a few days ago weighed more than a ton. The carrying of such a weight, with any thing like a desirable expedition, would be next to impossible, in the winter months, by the ordinary mode of stage transportation. On the other hand it could be whisked along upon a rail road, over the Alleghany, with as little difficulty as a barrel of flour or pork, and at a rate which would set all private competitions at defiance.—*Nat'l Weekly Register.*

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